DECEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2741.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, December 3, 1782.

The Bill, entituled "*A further Supplement to the Act,* "entituled "*An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the* "*Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," *and to repeal the Act* "entituled "*A Supplement to the Act for the regulation of* "*the Militia of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A further Supplement to the Act, entituled "An Act for "the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth "of *Pennſylvania,*" and to repeal the Act, entituled "*A Supplement to the Act for the Regulation of the Militia* "*of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania."

WHEREAS it is conceived that the Act of General Aſſembly, entituled, "*An Act for the Regulation* "*of the Militia of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," paſſed the twentieth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, may be improved, by the abolition of the office of Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties, by appropriating the fines, and aſcertaining the pay of the militia, and by altering the days of muſtering, and other alterations hereinafter mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That, from and after the day of next, the office of Sub-Lieutenant of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral counties of this State, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby vacated and aboliſhed; and the Lieutenants of the ſaid city and counties reſpectively ſhall do, exerciſe and perform, all and ſingular the duties, matters and things, required by the act aforeſaid to be done and performed by the Sub-Lieutenants, excepting as is hereinafter directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Lieutenant of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of this State, they and each of them reſpectively, before they enter upon the execution of their office, ſhall give bond, with one ſufficient ſurety, for the ſum of *Pounds*, to be executed as directed in and by the ſaid act; and that the aforeſaid Lieutenants, on failure of accounting in the manner as directed in the twenty-fourth ſection of the act to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Pounds*, to be applied as is in the ſaid ſection directed; and alſo that the Lieutenant of the city and counties aforeſaid ſhall each of them have and receive the ſum of *Shillings*, and no more, for every day they ſhall be actually employed in doing and performing the reſpective duties required by this act, and the act to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Lieutenants of the city of *Philadelphia*, and of the ſeveral counties, ſhall reſpectively ſuperintend the appeals that may be made by any perſon or perſons, that may think himſelf aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, by giving his perſonal aſſiſtance therein, within each battalion diſtrict in the ſaid city or county for which he is appointed, and ſhall be allowed for this purpoſe days after the marching of any part of the militia; and when any claſs or claſſes of the militia ſhall be called out to perform a tour of duty, in purſuance of orders from the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, the ſaid Lieutenant ſhall tranſmit ſuch orders to the Lieutenant-Colonel, or commanding officers of each battalion within his juriſdiction, without delay, who ſhall forthwith ſend the ſame, by the Adjutant of ſuch battalion, to the ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of companies within the diſtrict thereof, as ſpeedily as may be; and the ſaid Captains or commanding officers of companies ſhall thereupon notify the ſame to every perſon enrolled in their ſeveral companies, in the manner and within the time preſcribed by the aforeſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That hereafter the Captain or commanding officer of the company, in which a ſubſtitute ſhall ſerve, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive power of determining on the abilities and fitneſs of ſuch ſubſtitute; and the Lieutenants hereafter ſhall appoint two honeſt and ſkillful freeholders to appraiſe, on oath or affirmation, the horſes and accoutrements of perſons ſerving as light horſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral and reſpective officers, who ſhall hereafter be elected or appointed, agreeable to the aforeſaid act, ſhall ſerve reſpectively as officers of the militia for and during ; and in caſe of death, reſignation, or caſhiering by a Court-Martial, the vacancy ſhall be ſupplied by election, in the ſame manner as the officers were firſt elected by the aforeſaid act, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That the officer caſhiered ſhall not be capable of being re-elected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the returns hereafter to be made, by the Captains or commanding officers of companies, of the delinquents on all days of exerciſe, together with the fines by them received from any ſuch delinquents, ſhall be upon oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, the whole of the militia of this State ſhall be ſubject to be exerciſed in companies, under their reſpective officers, as followeth, *that is to ſay*; in the city of *Philadelphia* and diſtricts annexed, in companies, on the two laſt *Mondays* in the Month of *April*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the firſt *Monday* in the month of *May*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and ſo on, till the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered, according to their numerical rank, on every day of the week (*Saturday* and *Sunday* excepted) until the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered in the aforeſaid manner; and in autumn or fall ſeaſon of the year, ſhall meet to exercile in companies, the two firſt *Mondays* in the month of *September*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the third *Monday* of the ſaid month; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions have muſtered, except as before excepted; and in each and every county in the following manner, that is to ſay; in companies, the two laſt *Mondays* in the month of *April*; and in battalion, in the following manner, *to wit*; the firſt battalion ſhall meet, in battalion, on the firſt *Monday* in the month of *May*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and ſo on, according to the days of the week (*Saturday* and *Sunday* excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county ſhall have muſtered in this manner; and in companies, the third and fourth *Mondays* in the month of *October*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the next ſucceeding *Monday*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third on the *Wedneſday*; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county, according to their ranks, ſeverally ſhall have muſtered on any day it may happen, except as before is excepted; and the militia ſhall be, and is hereby indemnified and excuſed from muſtering on any other days than thoſe enumerated in this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any commiſſioned officer ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend on any of the days appointed for exerciſe in company, as aforeſaid (unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other unavoidable accident) ſuch commiſſioned officer ſhall forfeit and pay ; and any non-commiſſioned officer or private, and all enrolled perſons, ſo refuſing or neglecting (except as before excepted) ſhall forfeit and pay ; and upon a battalion day, a field officer who ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend ſhall forfeit and pay ; and every other officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private, and all enrolled perſons, refuſing to meet and exerciſe on battalion days, ſhall forfeit and pay double the fines or forfeitures they may incur for non-attendance on company days, as aforeſaid, except as before excepted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fines incurred by any perſons for non-attendance on muſter days, from and after the day of next, ſhall be, and they are hereby appropriated for the purchaſing of arms and accoutrements for ſuch perſons, enrolled in the militia of the city and counties reſpectively, as ſhall be unable to purchaſe for themſelves; and that the arms and accoutrements ſo purchaſed, from time to time, be diſtributed by the lieutenants equally amongſt the ſeveral battalions, the commanding officers whereof ſhall cauſe the ſame to be depoſited in ſome ſuitable place within the diſtrict of ſuch battalion, for the uſe aforeſaid, and ſhall be reſponſible to the Lieutenants for their ſafe keeping.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſons, who may have acted in the office of Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city of *Philadelphia*, or any of the counties of this State, ſhall, upon the reſignation of his office, or being legally ſuperceded therein, refuſe to deliver up to his ſucceſſor in office, or to any perſon who is or ſhall be appointed by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council to receive the ſame, all and ſingular the books, duplicates, returns or other papers, belonging to or in uſe in the ſaid office (demand being made thereof in writing) he or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the ſum of *Pounds*, and the neceſſary coſts of proſecution, for every ſuch refuſal, to be recovered by his ſaid ſucceſſor in office, or other perſon duly authoriſed as aforeſaid, upon indictment, bill, plaint or information, or by action of debt, in any Court of Record within this State, to be applied as other militia fines are directed by the law to which this is a ſupplement; and in caſe of a ſecond refuſal, ſuch perſon ſhall ſuffer as well the ſaid penalty, as the further puniſhment of months impriſonment, without bail or mainprize; and the juſtices of the court where ſuch penalty ſhall be recovered, ſhall order the ſaid commitment accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalion diſtricts ſhall reſpectively make returns of all thoſe, in their battalions, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform their tour of duty, within days after marching, to the Lieutenant of the city or county to which they belong, who ſhall without delay make out fair duplicates, in writing, of the fines ſo incurred in each battalion; and where the inhabitants of any townſhip, diſtrict or ward, have not appointed, he ſhall appoint a Collector, and authoriſe and impower him, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, to levy and receive, from each and every perſon, the ſum annexed to his name; which ſaid Collector may and ſhall proceed in the receiving or recovering thereof in the like manner, and ſhall be entitled to the like reward, as the Sheriff heretofore, by virtue of the aforeſaid act; and that the monies ſo collected ſhall be paid by the reſpective Lieutenants to the Treaſurer of the county within which they inhabit, and by him to the Treaſurer of the State, to be by him kept apart as a fund towards paying the militia, to which purpoſe the ſame is hereby appropriated, and to no other uſe whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the militia, or any detachment thereof, are called out on duty, each Sergeant-Major ſhall receive *per* day; the Drum and Fife-Major each *per* day; Quarter-Maſter-Sergeant *per* day; company Sergeants *per* day; Corporals *per* day; Drummers and Fifers, each *per* day; and every private *per* day; for every day's ſervice, including the Continental pay, inſtead of the pay mentioned in the act aforeſaid; and that every perſon refuſing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty ſhall pay for every ſuch neglect.

Provided always, and be it hereby declared and enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to excuſe delinquents from paying the tax of *Fifteen Shillings*, in every *Hundred Pounds* of his rateable property, as directed in the forty-fourth ſection of the act for regulating the militia of this Commonwealth, and which this act is to amend.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act for regulating the militia of this Commonwealth, as is herein altered and amended, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed; and alſo that the act, entituled, "*A Supplement to the Act entituled An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of *September*, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, is hereby repealed, made null and void.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Coleraine townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the night of the 20th inſt. an indented ſervant man, named George Titloff, about 24 years old, five feet three or four inches high, chunky built, round viſage, ſhort brown hair, has an impudent look, and very talkative; ſpeaks Engliſh, tho' he ſays he was born in Saxony, deſerted from the Engliſh in Philadelphia, drove a Continental team, ſome time followed farming near Reading, alſo in Cheſter county, Pequea, and about Lancaſter; he is fond of ſtrong liquor, and very ſubject to lying: Had on, when he went away, an old brown cloth coat, lincey jacket, old wool hat, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, old blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes tied with thongs. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellow, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 21, 1782. JOSEPH MILLER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 24th inſt. about 11 o'clock at night, two villains came to the houſe of Frederick Steen, innholder, in Concord, Cheſter county, one of them a white man, the other a Mulatto, and both wore blue ſailors jackets and trowſers, with ſmall round hats; the white man of a middle ſize, wore his own hair, and of a freſh complexion; the Mulatto a ſtout able bodied fellow; after calling for liquor, they followed the landlord into a room, preſented a piſtol, demanded his money, and robbed him of between 36 and 37 pounds. Whoever apprehends the above villains and ſecures them in any goal, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for either, paid by

Nov. 26, 1782. ¶ FREDERICK STEEN.

A married WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of freſh MILK, whoſe Child is lately dead, would take in a Child to nurſe. She lives on Lancaſter Road, three Miles and an Half from Town, and can have any neceſſary Recommendations. For further Particulars, enquire of the PAINTERS. ¶

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, the 29th of this inſtant, A certain JOHN JEFFERY ROBESON, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high (who ſays, when at home, he lives in Reſoe townſhip, Lancaſter county) on ſuſpicion of having three ſtolen HORSES; one a black roan horſe, a natural pacer, about 17 hands high, 7 years old; another a ſorrel ſtallion, about 7 years old, a ratch of white on his face, about 15 hands and an half high; the other a little brown, thin of fleſh, and but of little value; the two former are thought to be the two horſes advertiſed in this paper the 27th inſt. by John Mayer, of Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county. The owner or owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come to Cheſter, prove their property, enter into recognizance to proſecute the thief, pay coſts, and take them away. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, November 30, 1782. ¶

Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Nov. 13. 1782.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 23d of September, the two following creatures, viz. A white MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, remarkably white for her age, in good order, ſhod before, has been uſed to drawing, and may perhaps be a little chafed with the gears, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and if any other natural marks, not known; the other a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ratch in his face, and a white ſpot on his ſhoulder, made by the collar, and branded on the near buttock thus, S. Whoever ſecures and gives notice of ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. Theſe creatures were bred about the Forks of Brandywine, and have gone that way. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 22d inſtant, a likely black MARE, 7 years old laſt ſpring, very broad made, ſhort legged, ſquat heavy mare, has very uncommon eyes; one hind foot white, but not remembered, ſome grey hairs in her forehead, paces middling ſwift, trots and gallops, was when taken very fat, and newly ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and delivers her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice upon conviction, SIX POUNDS, paid by SAMUEL HAYS, living in Eaſt Malborough, Cheſter county. *Nov.* 25, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Humphrey, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 6 weeks ago, a young pied HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 27, 1782. ¶ JOHN HUMPHREY.

CAME to Mr. Collins's place in Turner's Lane, in the Northern-Liberties, about half a mile from the Germantown road, a black and white COW, with an ear-mark; ſhe is dry and old. The owner, on proving property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to

Nov. 20, 1782. JOSEPH BASKETT.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I ſhall be obliged to you, if you will be pleaſed to give the following Piece a place in your paper. Its being written in fragments of evenings, after attention to the public and private duties of the day, will, I hope, be admitted as a ſufficient apology for its defects. I am, Gentlemen, with great reſpect,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

To my OPPONENTS *in the late Elections of Councillor for the County of* Philadelphia, *and of Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I ADDRESS you as men of ſenſe, candor and integrity. If I hereby over-rate the characters of ſome of you, they, no doubt, will under-value mine. Such a kind of retaliation will correct the favor ſhewn them; and while it gratifies them, I ſhall not repine: For it will give me much leſs pain to be traduced by them, than to fail in the reſpect due to any man of merit among you.

The perſons firſt deſcribed will regard truth and reaſon; and will be pleaſed to find themſelves furniſhed with facts and arguments, enabling them to diſengage their minds from the prejudices ariſing out of erroneouſly combined ideas, of which, thro' the frailty of our nature, party zeal is too frequently compoſed.

Before the late elections, I was diligent in affording you every advantage for carrying on your operations. I ſtood ſtill—caſt away all defence—and bared my breaſt to receive every blow, either openly or covertly aimed at me; and you yourſelves could not complain, that "I declined receiving your whole weapon into my body."

I wrote to the * printers of this city, requeſting them to publiſh every piece that ſhould be offered them againſt me, but nothing for me; and I entreated my friends to rely on the votes, that ſhould be dictated by the judgments and conſciences of a diſcerning and virtuous people. As to myſelf, I never at any time ſtepped out of my houſe, for the purpoſe of electioneering; and upon the morning of the election for the county, I went into *the Delaware State*, where I ſtaid ſeveral weeks, and till within four days of the election of a Preſident.

You might have perceived by this conduct, that I deſied, beyond expreſſion, all your efforts againſt *me*. Indeed I did. What was my ſupport, amidſt the unprovoked war you waged upon me, or, what would have been my conſolation, if you had ſucceeded, perhaps you may at ſome favorable opportunity hereafter diſcover. Certain it is, that, if you *had* ſucceeded, I ſhould not have attempted to comfort myſelf, by aſking for your attention.

In *that* caſe, the reputation of one of her private citizens might have been of little conſequence to *Pennſylvania*. *Now*, a deſire of being uſeful to her, in the ſtation ſhe has aſſigned me, and of vindicating thoſe who have honored me with their votes, calls upon me to ſhew, that I am not the man I have been by ſome of you ſo laboriouſly repreſented.

As theſe motives will, I hope, even in your opinion, juſtify the meaſures I am taking, permit me to expect from your ſincerity, that you will of courſe forgive my compliance with the neceſſity, which *you* have impoſed upon me, of making myſelf the ſubject of this addreſs.

Many of you, gentlemen, were children, many of you ſtrangers to this land, during a conſiderable period, in which I was rendering to it all the ſervices within my power. Let thoſe who were witneſſes of my behaviour declare, whether, throughout my whole life, I have been the warm, diſintereſted friend of the people, the zealous and induſtrious aſſerter and maintainer of their rights and liberties, or the artful purſuer of private advantages.

I challenge my enemies to point out a ſingle inſtance, where, either as a Lawyer, or as a Member of Aſſembly, I ever took a part in the leaſt degree unfavorable to thoſe rights and liberties. I go farther. I challenge them to point out the inſtances, while I practiſed at the bar, or had a ſeat in Legiſlation, where queſtions of moment to the public aroſe, and I was not found on the ſide of my country.

How long, how fervently, have numbers of you commended and loved me for my exertions, ſuch as they were, in the cauſe of freedom? How lately, and violently, you have endeavoured to diſgrace and ruin me, is ſufficiently known. With what juſtice remains to be enquired.

Four charges are brought againſt me.

Firſt. That I oppoſed the declaration of independence, in Congreſs.

Secondly. That I highly diſapproved the Conſtitution of this State.

Thirdly. That I deſerted my battalion when it went into the field in *December* 1776, and the *American* cauſe, till the treaty with *France*, or, as ſome ſay, till the Convention of *Saratoga*.

Fourthly. That I injured, or endeavoured to injure the continental money, particularly, by writing a letter to my brother.

The firſt charge, as it is made, I deny: but I confeſs that I oppoſed the making the declaration of independence *at the time when it was made*. The right and authority of Congreſs to make it, the juſtice of making it, I acknowledged. The policy of *then* making it I diſputed.

To render this charge criminal, it ſhould be ſhewn that I was influenced by unworthy motives. It will not be enough to prove that I was miſtaken; ſo far from it, that if it appears I was actuated by a tender affection for my country, I know my country will excuſe the honeſt error.

When that momentous affair was conſidered in Congreſs, I was a member of that honourable body for this State. I thereby became a *truſtee* for *Pennſylvania* immediately, and in ſome meaſure for the reſt of *America*. The buſineſs related to the happineſs of millions then in exiſtence, and of more millions who were unborn. I felt the duty, and endeavoured faithfully to diſcharge it.

Malice and envy muſt ſigh and confeſs, that I was among the very firſt men on this continent, who by the open and decided ſteps we took ſtaked our lives and fortunes on our country's cauſe. This was done at an æra of the greateſt danger, as it was unknown how far we ſhould be ſupported. In *this* point no reſerve, no caution was uſed by me; and, tho' marked out by peculiar circumſtances for the reſentment and vengeance of our enemies, if they had ſucceeded, I frankly pledged *my all* for her freedom.

Thus far I had a right to go, whatever I ventured, for I was riſking only *my own*. But when I came to deliberate on a point of the laſt importance to you and my other fellow-citizens, and to your and their poſterity, *then*, and not till then, I became guilty of reſerve and caution------if it was guilt to be more concerned for you and them, than I had been for myſelf. For you and them I *freely* devoted myſelf to every hazard. For you and them I exerted *all my cares and labors*, that not one drop of blood ſhould be unneceſſarily drawn from *American* veins, nor one ſcene of miſery needleſly introduced within *American* borders.

My firſt objection to making the declaration of independence, *at the time when it was made*, aroſe from this conſideration: It was acknowledged in the debate, that the firſt campaign would be deciſive as to the final event of the controverſy. I inſiſted that the declaration would not ſtrengthen us by one man, or by the leaſt ſupply---on the contrary, it might be conſtrued to manifeſt ſuch an averſion on our part, as might inflame the calamities of the conteſt, and expoſe our ſoldiers and inhabitants in general to additional cruelties and outrages—We ought not, without ſome preluſory trials of our ſtrength, to commit our country upon an alternative, where, to recede *would be* infamy, and to perſiſt *might be* deſtruction.

No inſtance was recollected of a people, without a battle fought or an ally gained, abrogating for ever their connection with a great, rich, warlike, commercial empire, whoſe wealth or connections had always procured allies when wanted, and bringing the matter finally to a proſperous concluſion.

It was informing our enemies what was the ultimate object of our arms, which ought to be concealed until we had conſulted other powers, and were better prepared for reſiſtance.—It would too ſoon confirm the charges of thoſe in *Great Britain* who were moſt hoſtile to us, and too early contradict the defences made by thoſe who were moſt friendly towards us—It might therefore unite the different parties there againſt us, without our gaining any thing in counterbalance---And it might occaſion diſunion among ourſelves, and thus weaken us.

With other powers, it might rather injure than avail us-----There was a certain weight and dignity in ſuch movements, when they appeared to be regulated by prudence, that would be loſt, if they were attributed to the emotions of paſſion --If politicians ſhould be induced to aſcribe the meaſure to the violence of this dictator, we might be deprived in their judgment, of the merit of what they thought we had well done before, and of a juſt credit with them in future for our real force and fixed intentions----How ſuch a judgment would operate, was obvious.

Foreign aid would * not be obtained by the declaration, but by our actions in the field, which were the only evidences of our union and vigor, that would be reſpected,—and by the ſentiments ſtateſmen ſhould form upon the relative conſequences of the diſpute. This opinion was confirmed by many ſimilar inſtances, particularly in the war between *the United Provinces of the Low Countries* and *Spain*, in which *France* and *England* aſſiſted the former, before they declared themſelves independent, which they did not do till the *ninth* year of the war. If it was the intereſt of any *European* kingdom or ſtate to aid us, we ſhould be aided without ſuch a declaration.—If it was not, we ſhould not be aided with it.—On the ſixth day of *July*, 1775, a *year* within two days *before* the declaration, Congreſs aſſured the people of *America* in an addreſs, that, † "*Foreign aſſiſtance was* UNDOUBTEDLY *attainable*." FACTS SUBSEQUENT TO THAT DATE, WITH WHICH EVERY MEMBER WAS ACQUAINTED, IT WAS NEEDLESS TO MENTION.

We ought to know the diſpoſitions of the great powers, before ſuch an irrevocable ſtep ſhould be taken; and, if they did not generally chuſe to interfere, how far they would permit any one or more of them to interfere. The erection of an Independent Empire on this continent was a phænomenon in the world---Its effects would be immenſe, and might vibrate round the globe---How they might affect, or be ſuppoſed to affect old eſtabliſhments, was not aſcertained-- It was ſingularly diſreſpectful to *France*, to make the declaration before her ſenſe was known, as we had ſent an Agent expreſly to enquire "whether ſuch a declaration would be acceptable to her;" and we had reaſon to believe he was then arrived at the Court of *Verſailles*---Such precipitation might be unſuitable to the circumſtances of that kingdom, and inconvenient---The meaſure ought to be delayed, till the common intereſts ſhould be in the beſt manner conſulted, by common conſent. Beſides, the door to accommodation with *Great-Britain* ought not to be ſhut, until we knew what terms could be obtained from ſome competent power---Thus to break with her, before we had compacted with another, was to make experiments on the lives and liberties of my countrymen, which I would ſooner die than agree to make; at beſt, it was to throw us into the hands of ſome other power, and to lie at mercy; for we ſhould have paſſed the river, that was never to be repaſſed---If treated with ſome regard, we might yet be obliged to receive a diſagreeable law, tacked to a neceſſary aid. This was not the plan we ſhould purſue. We ought to retain the declaration, and remain as much maſters as poſſible of our own fate and fate---We ought to inform that power, that we were filled with a juſt deteſtation of our oppreſſors; that we were determined to caſt off for ever all ſubjection to them; to declare ourſelves independent; and to ſupport that declaration with our lives and fortunes---provided that power ſhould approve the proceeding; would acknowledge our independence; and enter into a treaty with us upon equitable and advantageous conditions.

True it is, that we have happily ſucceeded, without obſerving theſe precautions; and let my enemies triumph in this conceſſion, when they ſhall have produced an example from hiſtory to equal the juſtice, wiſdom, benevolence, magnanimity and good faith, diſplayed by His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in his conduct towards us. Till then, at leaſt, let me be pardoned for having doubted---whether there was ſuch a Monarch upon earth.

Other objections to making the declaration, *at the time when it was made*, were ſuggeſted by our internal circumſtances. To me it ſeemed, that, in the nature of things, the formation of our governments, and an agreement upon the terms of our confederation, ought to precede the aſſumption of our ſtation among Sovereigns. A ſovereignty, compoſed of ſeveral diſtinct bodies of men, not ſubject to eſtabliſhed conſtitutions, and thoſe bodies not combined together by the function of any confirmed articles of union, was ſuch a ſovereignty as had never appeared. Theſe particulars would not be unobſerved by foreign kingdoms and ſtates, and they would wait for other proofs of political energy, before they would treat us with the deſired attention.

With reſpect to ourſelves, the conſideration was ſtill more ſerious.

The forming of our governments was a new and difficult work. They ought to be rendered as generally ſatisfactory to the people as poſſible---When this was done, and the people perceived that they and their poſterity were to live under well regulated conſtitutions, they would be encouraged to look forward to confederation and independence, as compleating the noble ſyſtem of their political happineſs—The objects neareſt to them were *now* enveloped in clouds, and therefore thoſe more diſtant muſt appear confuſed—That they were independent, they would know; but the relation one citizen was to bear to another, and the connection one State was to have with another, they did not, could not know. Mankind were naturally attached to plans of government, that promiſed quiet and ſecurity under them—General ſatisfaction with them, when formed, would be indeed a great point attained; but perſons of reflection would perhaps think it abſolutely neceſſary, that Congreſs ſhould inſtitute ſome mode for preſerving them from the misfortunes of future diſcords.

The confederation ought to be ſettled, before the declaration of independence.† Foreigners would think it moſt regular—The weaker ſtates would not be in ſo much danger of having diſadvantageous terms impoſed upon them by the ſtronger---If the declaration was firſt made,‡ political neceſſities might urge on the acceptance of conditions, that were highly diſagreeable to parts of the union. The preſent comparative circumſtances of the ‖ ſtates were now tolerably well underſtood; but ſome ſtates had very extraordinary claims to territory, that if admitted in a future confederation, as they might be, the terms of it not being yet adjuſted, all idea of the preſent compariſon between them would be confounded---Thoſe ſtates, whoſe boundaries were acknowledged, would find themſelves ſink in proportion to the elevation of their neighbours. Beſides, the unlocated lands, not comprehended within acknowledged boundaries, were deemed a fund ſufficicient to defray a vaſt part, if not the whole, of the expences of the war. Theſe ought to be conſidered as the property of all the States, acquired by the arms of all. For theſe reaſons, the boundaries of the States ought to be fixed before the declaration, and their reſpective rights mutually guarantied; and the unlocated lands ought alſo, previous to that declaration, to be ſolemnly appropriated to the benefit of all the States: For it might be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain theſe deciſions afterwards. Upon the whole, when things ſhould be thus deliberately rendered firm at home, and favourable abroad, then let AMERICA

"*Attollens humeris* FAMAM, *et* FATA *nepotum*,"

advance with majeſtic ſteps, and aſſume her ſtation among the ſovereigns of the world.

Thus to have thought, and thus to have ſpoke, was my offence. Gentlemen, on the ſubject of independence. Do you condemn me for thinking as I did? or for ſpeaking as I thought? Could the former be a crime? and was not the latter a duty? What title of infamy would have been adequate to my guilt, if, entertaining the ſentiments I did, and entruſted as I was, any conſideration could have prevailed upon me to ſuppreſs thoſe ſentiments on a point of ſuch eventful moment to my country? Was I by her placed in Congreſs, to re-echo the words of others, or to exerciſe my judgment, and obey my conſcience, in deciding upon the common welfare?

A powerful conſideration was not wanting, to tempt me into a ſwerving from the rule ever preſcribed to myſelf—that regarding the general good with ſingleneſs of heart.

It was my misfortune to have acquired ſome ſhare of reputation; for the injuries done to my country had occaſioned it. Her love I valued as I ought, but not as much as herſelf. I knew, and told Congreſs, that I was acting an unpopular part in the debate upon the declaration; and I deſired that illuſtrious Aſſembly to witneſs the integrity, if not the policy, of my conduct.

What other motive can you ſuſpect that I had for this behaviour? Compare it with my preceding and following actions. Tho' I ſpoke my ſentiments freely, as an honeſt man ought to do, yet, when a determination was made upon the queſtion againſt my opinion, I received that determination as the ſacred voice of my country, as a voice that proclaimed her deſtiny, in which, by every impulſe of my ſoul, I was reſolved to ſhare, and to ſtand or fall with her in that plan of freedom which ſhe had choſen. From that moment, it became my determination; and I cheerfully contributed my endeavours for its perpetual eſtabliſhment.

Have you forgot, gentlemen, this remarkable circumſtance, that within a few days, to the beſt of my remembrance, within a week, AFTER *the Declaration of Independence*, I was the *only* Member of Congreſs that marched with my regiment to *Elizabeth-Town* againſt our enemies, then invading the State of *New-York*, and continued in actual

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* "SIR, *October* 2, 1782.

"AN attack upon my character having lately been made in your paper, which probably will be repeated, I moſt chearfully conſent to your publication of every piece written againſt me, that ſhall be offered to you; but I deſire that nothing may be publiſhed in my defence or favor.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

Mr. Bailey. JOHN DICKINSON."

"GENTLEMEN, *October* 2, 1782.

"AN attack having lately been made from the preſs upon my character, which probably will be repeated, I beg leave to inform you, that I am perfectly willing every piece written againſt me, and offered to you for publication, ſhould be inſerted in your paper; but, I deſire that nothing may be publiſhed in my defence or favor. Your compliance with this requeſt will exceedingly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervant,

Meſſ. Hall and Sellers. JOHN DICKINSON."

A ſimilar letter was ſent to Meſſieurs *Bradford* and *Hall*, Meſſieurs *Dunlap* and *Claypoole*, and Mr. *Oſwald*.

* This was confirmed by the conduct of *France*.

† Journals of Congreſs, Vol. I. Page 147.

* See this confeſſed in the *French* "OBSERVATIONS on the *juſtificative Memorial* of the Court of *London*."

† This has been ſince proved, by *France* urging, as ſhe has done, the completion of the Confederation.

‡ This has ſince actually happened.

‖ The word "States" is uſed here as moſt familiar, tho' not uſed in the debate.

ſervice there, daily in ſight of them, every moment expoſed, and frequently expecting upon intelligence received to be attacked, during the whole tour of duty performed by the militia of this city and neighbourhood?

Be pleaſed to decide, what was my motive for this conduct. Be pleaſed alſo to conſider what is the reaſon, why none of your writers, in the multitude of their publications againſt me, have ever mentioned, or even given the leaſt hint of this fact. Don't you really believe, that, if it was thought by them only a trifling circumſtance in my favor, they would have taken ſome notice of it, and, with one of their witty turns, have conſigned it over to contempt? Don't you really believe it was thought by them a ſtrong proof of my devotion to the *independence* of *America*, when once it became the *reſolution* of *America*---a proof which they wiſh never to be remembered in *Pennſylvania*---and a clear demonſtration that all my arguments, concerning *the time* of making the declaration, were in my judgment and conſcience done away, and were of no more uſe, *after it was made*, than the rubbiſh cauſed in erecting a palace? Reaſons, that were proper in a *debate*, were uſeleſs after a *deciſion*; and the nature of *theſe* evinces that they oppoſed only *the time of the declaration*, and not *independence itſelf*.

The event has proved, that the national Council was right; and may others learn, by my inſtance, to venerate the wiſdom collected in that auguſt body as they ought to do. There is a light in that conſtellation, ſufficient to direct the veſſel freighted with the fortunes of *America*, through the tempeſtuous ocean upon which ſhe ſails, ſafe into the wiſh'd for port—if the people will but be guided by it.

Is it an incredible thing with you, gentlemen, that a man might deſire the declaration to be deferred, and yet heartily maintain it after it was made! If ſo, what do you think of thoſe men, who oppoſed the declaration in Congreſs as earneſtly as I did, and now hold the higheſt poſts under *The United States*, or ſome of them, are poſſeſſed of their utmoſt confidence, and diſcharge their reſpective duties with diſtinguiſhed honor to themſelves, and advantage to *America*? What do you think of numbers of brave officers in our army, who wiſhed the declaration to be deferred, and yet, from the inſtant it was made, and ever ſince, have, under a load of difficulties, traverſed different regions of this continent, freely to proffer their blood for its ſupport?

[*To be continued.*]

FISH-KILL, *December* 19.

The public may be aſſured that the report of the capture of the Britiſh poſſeſſions on Hudſon's Bay, is confirmed beyond a poſſibility of miſtake or contradiction. M. de la Perreuſe, who conducted this enterpriſe, with the Sceptre ſhip of war and two frigates, has deſtroyed the Engliſh eſtabliſhment there, taken or demoliſhed property which is eſtimated to amount to ten millions of livres, and arrived ſafely at Cadiz.

TRENTON, *December* 18.

In the evening of Sunday week Captain Jackſon, Commander of the galley Greyhound, belonging to Egg-Harbour, with much addreſs, ſurprized and captured, within the Hook, the ſchooner Dolphin, and ſloop Diamond, each having four hands, bound from New-York for Halifax, with valuable cargoes, and brought them into Egg-Harbour.

"About two weeks ago William Clarke, John Mott, Samuel Bigelow, and Abraham Winner, of Mount-Holly, were informed that a number of refugees were in the neighbourhood; they went in ſearch of them, and took one Kimble Stackhouſe, a white man, and the notorious negro Lot, with three of his black party: Upon ſearching the houſes where theſe villains were ſecreted, they found ſeveral articles, viz. a woman's ſcarlet cloak, a new coat and jacket, ſilk ſtockings, a ſilk gown, three guns, cutlaſs and belt, and a watch. The captors, ſuſpecting theſe goods were plundered from their fellow-citizens, have generouſly put off the trial of them until the 24th inſtant, to give opportunity for the owners to make their claims. Thoſe villains were ſafely lodged in Burlington Goal, and have ſince been removed to Philadelphia to be tried for the robbery of Mr. Ball, near that place."

CHATHAM, *December* 11.

It is ſaid that an embarkation of troops is about taking place at New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 24.

The following Intelligence is extracted from Rivington's Royal Gazettes.

NEW-YORK,

Dec. 14. On Wedneſday arrived a brig in 22 days from St. Kitts; by her we have advice, that two days before ſhe left that Iſland a gentleman, whoſe veracity was relied upon, arrived there from Antigua, and brought intelligence, that a frigate or ſloop of war had arrived at St. Lucia, with diſpatches from Lord Howe, giving an account of his Lordſhip's arrival at Gibraltar, on the 4th of October laſt, with 37 ſail of the line, five 50 gun ſhips, ſome frigates, and about 100 tranſports, ſtores ſhips, and victualers, which had effectually relieved that garriſon.

A Gazette extraordinary was publiſhed at St. Lucia, on the receipt of Lord Howe's diſpatches, and the gentleman who brought the news to St. Kitts, declared that he had read it: It contained a detail of the operations of the beſieged and beſiegers from the 12th of September laſt. The ſad diſaſters which happened to the land and ſea armaments of France and Spain, employed before Gibraltar, on the 13th of that month, we have already given the beſt accounts we could obtain. We have now the pleaſure to learn through the before mentioned channel, that, on the 2d of October laſt, the combined army, who had been melancholy ſpectators of the deſtruction of their floating batteries and gun-boats, on which their moſt ſanguine hopes of reducing the place were founded, hearing of the near approach of Lord Howe's fleet, and that their own boaſted armada had ſhrunk into Cadiz to avoid falling in its way, made a deſperate effort to ſtorm the Britiſh lines; the attacks of the aſſailants were exceedingly ſpirited, and although repulſed on the 2d, they renewed them on the 3d, when, convinced of their inability to make any impreſſion, they finally retired, leaving about 4000 men, the flower of the French and Spaniſh armies, dead upon the iſthmus which connects the peninſula of Gibraltar to the main.

Lord Howe, upon his arrival in the Bay of Gibraltar, took a large Spaniſh floating battery, mounted with braſs cannon, which carried balls of 68 pound.---It was a 64 cut down.

It is ſaid that among the ſlain found before the lines of Gibraltar, after the late aſſault, were a number of Spaniſh grandees, and French nobleſſe.

The French fleet which lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies, we are informed, conſiſted of four ſail of the line and the ſame number of frigates, having tranſports under their convoy with 4000 troops on board. Two ſail of the line, three frigates, and 1500 troops were deſtined for Martinique, and two ſail of the line, one frigate, and 2500 troops for Cape Francois.

On Wedneſday was ſent in here the rebel privateer brig Scammel, belonging to Boſton, prize to ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips.

December 18. Laſt night arrived the ſhip Virginia, Capt. Stanton Hazard, with the ſhip Rennet, Capt. Bell, of 20 nine pounders on one deck, and 80 men, bound from Port L'Orient for Philadelphia, ſeven weeks out, and ſailed in company with the Congreſs and another veſſel: She was taken on the ſeventh inſt. in lat. 55, hove to for action, waiting for the Virginia, who engaged, laid her on board, and carried her in 20 minutes.

The Virginia loſt 15 killed and wounded; the Rennet had 11 killed on deck, and 23 wounded.—She is a ſtout ſhip, about 400 tons, and likely to prove a fine acquiſition. Great credit has been gained on this occaſion by Capt. Hazard.

Laſt night (when this paper was gone to preſs) arrived the Roebuck Packet, Capt. Richards. He left Falmouth the 3d or 4th of November, and from ſome letters and papers, we have extracted the following particulars.

We are informed, Lord Howe's diſpatches to government were dated the 10th or 11th of October, we have not been fortunate enough to obtain a printed copy of them, but preſume the following general detail may be depended on:

On the appearance of the Britiſh fleet, the combined left Algeſiras Bay, and each ſide formed a line of battle, but before a general action could be commenced a violent gale of wind aroſe, which occaſioned great confuſion, the French and Spaniards ran foul of each other. Lord Howe took advantage of the derangement, drove SEVEN of their ſhips on ſhore, including one of their Admirals: 'Tis added, that the above ſeven ſail were all deſtroyed. The enemy were drove by the Britiſh fleet up the Mediterranean. Lord Howe's fleet rode out the gale with no damage.

LONDON.

Oct. 12. It was yeſterday confidently reported, that advices were received from Paris, dated on Sunday laſt, which poſitively aſſert, that the ſiege of Gibraltar was raiſed. This important intelligence was received on Thurſday evening, by a nobleman at the weſt end of the town.

The nobleman alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, is the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne.

So confident was the Duc de Crillon of taking Gibraltar, in conſequence of the grand attack by ſea and land, that in the laſt ſummons he ſent General Elliot to ſurrender, he warned him, that if his reſiſtance ſhould be obſtinate, he could not poſſibly anſwer for the impetuoſity of his ſoldiers, whoſe fury he was afraid he ſhould not be able to reſtrain, if they were driven to the neceſſity of ſtorming; the General, however, was inflexible, and Crillon's tone is ſomewhat lowered ſince the 13th of September.

It was ſaid yeſterday, with great confidence, that Lord Keppel had reſigned his office as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and that a commiſſion had paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Lord Howe his ſucceſſor. It was further ſaid, that Lord Keppel was to officiate until the return of Lord Howe from Gibraltar.

Oct. 13. Yeſterday morning ſome letters were received from Ireland, which contain an account of the tranſports there, having nearly finiſhed their lading of proviſions, would ſail for America as ſoon as the convoy is ready.

Oct. 14. The Medway is arrived with four Eaſt-India ſhips under her convoy.

The Mediator man of war has taken and brought into Plymouth three large ſtore-ſhips intended for Breſt.

The complexion of the French letters received on Saturday, are ſuch as place it beyond a doubt that the Court are more then ever inclined to peace, ſince their late letters from the Eaſt-Indies, and the ill ſucceſs of the Spaniards at Gibraltar. As our Court are now in the mood for peace, it is probable they will not let an opportunity ſlip of putting an end to a war, the complexion of which changes very viſibly in favour of England.

Lord Cornwallis is appointed to the chief command in the Eaſt-Indies.

The Comte d'Artois, brother to the French King, arrived at Paris from the ſiege of Gibraltar about the 11th of October.

Sir Edward Hughes was preparing to depart on an important expedition, ſuppoſed againſt the Dutch Eaſt-India ſettlements.

The price of three per cent. conſols ſtock, on the 17th of October was 58 and an eighth.

By authentic letters received on Saturday from India, we are informed, that Hyder Ally, at length tired of the various defeats and repulſes his legions have met with, and finding his intereſt declining with the country powers, has made overtures of peace, which it is ſaid will be acceded to by the Eaſt-India Company.

The late good news from India has entirely diſpelled every doubt previouſly entertained for our Aſiatic ſettlements by the Proprietors of India Stock, and the nation of in general.

October 15. It is generally underſtood at the weſt end of the town, that the loan for the enſuing year will be propoſed to the public ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, and that the firſt payment will be made early in the month January.

The Dutch, who treated the Court of London ſo haughtily a very ſhort time ago, have been obliged to make the moſt abject conceſſions to the Danes; and are ſtill ſinking more and more in their language by every courier that is diſpatched to Copenhagen.

Sir Edward Hughes had nine ſail of the line before the arrival of the ſeventy four's, which joined him in June laſt; therefore if we add to theſe ſix ſail more, which Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet conſiſted of, the whole naval force in the Aſiatic ſeas muſt amount to ſeventeen ſail of the line.

The populace of Madrid, on hearing of the failure of the Duc de Crillon's favourite ſcheme of the floating batteries before Gibraltar, are ſaid to become very tumultuous and violent; they have thrown out the moſt ſevere aſperſions againſt the commander in chief, and reprobate the war, and the abettors of it, in terms little ſhort of open hoſtility.

The Pariſians expreſs great aſtoniſhment at the ideas of peace, with which all the Engliſh papers are crowded, eſpecially as they have no opinion that any negociation will take place till the end of another campaign.

It may be ſaid, that times are changed in favour of America ſince the year 1776; upon which it is to be obſerved, that from the great ſupport rebellion received *in our own Senate*, the colonies perſiſted in their determination to ſhake off the Britiſh government, and gained ſome important advantages in the field; but if it be aſſerted that at the time Mr. *Fox* was in office, the provinces were in a ſtate to proſecute the war with vigour, or indeed to ſupport it with a chance of ſucceſs, for another campaign, we directly appeal to the rebel accounts, deſcribing their own neceſſities and impoveriſhed ſtate, as an incontrovertible evidence of the contrary. The addreſs of the Loyaliſts to the Britiſh Commiſſioners at New-York, publiſhed lately in this paper, ſtates the miſerable ſituation of the colonies, and laments that at a moment when we had the faireſt proſpect of bringing them once more under the dominion of England, a *vicious* ſyſtem in the cabinet at home, ſhould, in a moment, blaſt all their hopes. However, the public will ſoon be *officially* informed on this very important ſubject, as Sir Guy Carleton's diſpatches are ſhortly expected. He will truly inform us reſpecting the temper and condition of the colonies, and from thence the people will be enabled to judge, with tolerable preciſion, what ſpecies of reward Mr. *Fox* is entitled to for the ſervices he has done his country.

From the ANTIGUA CHRONICLE, November 2.

St John's, ANTIGUA, November 2.

A Neutral veſſel arrived here yeſterday, the Captain of which ſays, that the day before he had ſpoken a veſſel coming out of Gaudaloupe, by which he was informed, it was very currently reported and believed, that a Britiſh ſquadron had arrived at Barbados with a great number of troops---The Marquis de Bouille had arrived in a frigate, but we do not underſtand that the enemy have received any other reinforcement.

His Majeſty's ſhip Argo has carried a large ordnance ſtore-ſhip into St. Lucia; ſhe is an old 64, armed en flute; bound from France to Martinique, with braſs cannon, powder, cloathing, and every kind of warlike ſtores.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated Dec. 7. 1782.

"Charleſtown is evacuated; a flag is arrived here in five days, and brings the account---The particulars, or whether official, I have not time to learn."

There are other letters in town from Virginia, which agree with the above, altho' no particulars are mentioned.

We have it from good authority, that Sir Guy Carleton has diſſolved the Board of Refugees at New-York.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Danae, is arrived in our river from Rochfort, which place ſhe left the 9th of November. We hear ſhe brings an account, that the negociations for a peace are ſo far advanced as to admit of little doubt of that deſirable event ſhortly taking place. It is ſaid the Britiſh Miniſter at Paris, had been inſtructed to treat with the deputies of the United States of America, together with the deputies of the other belligerent powers, on this important ſubject.

*** The Time appointed by Charter for chuſing the Officers of "The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at "Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge," is the firſt Friday in January every Year, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon; and the Society at their laſt Meeting, held on the third Friday in December, fixed the Place of holding the next Election to be at the Univerſity: Of all which, this is due Notice to the Members. *By Order,*

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

German and Swediſh STEEL

TO BE SOLD BY

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Ironmonger,

in Arch-ſtreet below Second-ſtreet.

Who has alſo to diſpoſe of a PLANTATION in Cumberland county, containing about 450 acres: a part of it cleared; a ſmall houſe built; and an orchard planted. The whole may be made a valuable intereſt by ſuitable improvements.

Likewiſe one other tract in Philadelphia county, of about 50 acres, ſituate on the main road leading to Reading near Pottstown. A frame houſe built, and a ſmall proportion of woodland and meadow. This is an excellent ſtand for a tradeſman, Shopkeeper, or any other public buſineſs.

He would either ſell theſe places on a liberal credit for great part of the money, or barter them for a ſmaller intereſt within twenty miles of the city. ¶

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWO TRACTS of well improved LAND, the one containing 115 acres, and the other 33 acres; ſituate near the Gulph Mill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN INGELS.

December 20, 1782.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

The 16th of JANUARY next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing 50 acres, part woodland, with a good houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, orchard and good watered meadow, the whole under good fence with cheſnut rails, lying in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Philadelphia, eleven miles from ſaid city, joining the lands of John Lewellen and others; late the eſtate of John Lloyd, deceaſed; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. JOHN ROBESON, ſurviving Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'Clock. †

Kent County, December 4, 1782.

ALL perſons having any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor JAMES BROWN, late Surgeon General of the American army, in the Southern Department, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Such gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of any goods or chattels, the property of the deceaſed, are requeſted to deliver the ſame immediately to William Ringgold, living in Queen Ann's county, or to Morgan Brown, living in Kent county, in the State of Maryland.

MORGAN BROWN,)
¶ WILLIAM RINGGOLD,) Executors.

STOLEN out of my paſture, on Sunday laſt, the 10th of November, near Baltimore Town, two black GELDINGS, each 15 hands or better high; one has no white, is hog-backed, his tail nick'd, has ſeveral wind-galls on his legs, eſpecially behind, carries himſelf well, is tender in his fore feet from a founder, is about 11 years old, trots and paces, but looks rather heavy for a hackney, will not draw in any carriage; the other is very handſome and ſtrong made, has a very remarkable blaze on one ſide of his face, and the ſcar of a fiſtula and ſore on his back, with four white feet, alſo tender in his feet, about 8 or 9 years old; he was my riding horſe about four years ago. FIVE POUNDS Reward will be given for either horſe, or TWENTY POUNDS for both horſes and thief, by RICHARD LEMMON.

N. B. Any perſon who may have ſeen the horſes as deſcribed, and will adviſe of the ſame, will oblige

Baltimore, Dec. 15, 1782. ‖ RICHARD LEMMON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwinned townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 31 of December, 1782, a red milch COW, with ſome white on her face, and the points of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH GRIFFITH.